PROPLE'S MAY

DELIVERED AT YOUR HOME FOR

10 Cents a Week. PRICE TWO CENTS | SIVE CONTE

WHEELING, W. VA., SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1898.

VOLUME XLVI-NUMBER 287.

AGUINALDO'S ACT

In Declaring Dictatorship and Martial Law Over the Philippine Islands.

NO DISPOSITION TO FORCE THE ISSUE

With the Insurgent Chief, but he Will not be Allowed to Commit the United States in the Future Treatment of the Islands. Will be no Delay in Landing General Miles' Force-The Importance of the Success of the Nipe Expedition-A Base of Operation Against Holguin-Hero Hobson's Mission to Washington. The Saving of the Cristobal Colon-The Ovation to the Lieutenant Brings the Blushes to his Cheeks.

out of his private office and grasping Hobson with both hands, said with sin

smield, Captain Braillord and reason Commissioner Evans, who happened to drop in. He spent half an hour in con-ference with the secretary and then re-turned to the club to rest. Secretary Long stated that Hobson did

not bring the long expected report from Admiral Sampson and his brother offi-cers, on the destruction of Cervera's fieet.

Purpose of Hobson's Visit. The exact purpose of his visit was ex-plained by the following order under

which Lieutenant Hobson came to the

"United States Flagship New York, First Rate, Off Santiago de Cuba, July 17, 1802

17,1898.
"Sp:—You will proceed north in the St. Paul to New York, thence you will proceed to Washington and report to the secretary of the navy and acquaint him.

with the object of your visit, as set forth in my letter to him of this date, regard-ing the work upon the Christobal Colon. Explain to him fully the position and condition of that ship and receive his in-

"Second, be as expeditious as possible in bringing the matter to a termination, in order that if it is practicable to do so, this fine ship may be saved to the United

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

254,479 men Have Been Mustered in up to

jutant general, shows that of the 277,-

500 men authorized by Congress to be

enlisted in the regular and volunteer

armies, 254,479 up to this time have been mustered into the service. Of the 23,021

mots of the army, 13,308 are regulars; 8,000 are volunteers under the second

call, 862 are immunes and 851 are engi

The autorized strength of the regular

army is 61,000. On April 30 it contained 28,500 men. Since that time 23,192 re-

125,000 were included in the President call for troops, all of which

first call for troops, an of white been recruited, mustered and put the field; 75,000 were included in second call, 67,000 of which have be mustered into the service; 2,000 were constitute three special regiments caralws; 10,000 were immunes;

applicants for any vacancies that may occur in them. ; Congress authorised the enlistmen

occur in them.

Congress authorized the enlistment of 10,000 reliow fever immunes and of this number 9,138 have been mustered into the service. All of the ten regiments are complete except the Seventh, Eighth and Tenth and they probably will not be recruited to full strength. Of the 3,500 engineers authorized by special act of Congress, 2,446 have been mustered. The First regiment contains fifty-three officers and 1,100 men, the Second fifty-three officers and 1,100 men, and the Third fifty-three officers and intree hundred men. It is expected that the Third regiment will be recruited to its full strength in a few days.

days.

The recruiting, mustering, equipping and placing in the field of the present

and placing in the field of the present great army of nearly 200,000 men in less than ninety days—every man having

than ninety days—every man having to undergo a strict examination—is regarded by army experts as a wonderful achievement. Officers representing the great armies of European nations have been amaged at the work accomplished, and admit frankly that Europe contains little of such fighting material as is to be found in abundance in the United States.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Santiago de Cu

ba, July 21.—(Delayed in transmission.)

-General Wood, of the rough riders

was appointed military governor of Santiago de Cuba yesterday, succeeded

olidated statement prepared by

United States:

WASHINGTON, July 22.-There were governi events of interest if not of iments to-day, General Anderson, at Aguinaldo had declared a dictatorship and martial law over the Philippine omething that gave the cabine food ing to-day. There was no disposition to of this time, but it is pretty well undermmit the United States governmen

The visit of the German ambassado to the President and to the secretary of state was a basis for a belief that h

Although General Miles reported by Hayti, that he was "moving along well tary expedition against Porto Rico, the body of his dispatch preceding this statement gave rise at first to the ap-

ndered at Santiago, The brief report from Admiral Samp dition to Nipe is really more important than appears on the surface. The Bay es on the north coast of Cuba, almost directly across the island from

tion against Holguin, not far distant, and if it should develop unfortunately that a restraining hand must be laid upon the Cubans themselves, Nipe is in connection with Santiago, and would be an effective means of doing this.

The war department has not yet been informed that General Shafter's Cuban allies have quit the American lines for the reasons set out in a printed letter by General García, but it is scarcely doubéd that such is the case for the friction has been growing more pronounced every day since the fail of Santiago, and it is feared that a severance of relations can no longer be avoided. That the Cuban junt is still hopeful of That the Cuban junt is still hopeful of That the Cuban junt is still hopeful of

Hobson's Arrival. the day was the arrival at the navy dehero of the Merrimac. The officials were sale and in the best of health and that after he had made his report to the havy department he expected to return to New York. The officer was driven at once to the Army and Navy Club, and after brushing himself up he drove over to the navy department.

Slade Him Blosh. This time he carried with him under his arm a large official envelope which bore in the corner the inscription. North WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIERS.

aptain Wilson Promoted to Lieutenaus

Colemeley—Assignments of Captain Davis Elikins and Lieutenant Guy T. Scott. pecial Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22— Among the West Virginians to recently receive the mark of Uncle Sam's favor, and who by reason of his name being included in a long list of army nomina tions, has been overlooked by the newspapers, is Captain, now Lieutenant Col

onel James L. Wilson, formerly of Graf-son. "Lew" Wilson is a son of the late Captain Daniel Wilson, a Union soldier of Grafion, and once postmaster there. The son followed the father into the volunteer service during the Civi war, while quite young, and afterwards secured a subordinate position in the regular army. He had reached the rank of first lieutenant, was lately give on a captain's commission in the Sixth United States artillery, and later still was advanced to his present rank and assigned to duty in the volunteer army in the war with Spain. He was strong-ly enforced by Senator Elkins and Rep-

sentative Dayton. Captain Davis Elkins has been tached from the staff of Gantal Cop-penger, at Chickamauga, and trans-ferred as assistant adjutant general on the staff of General Schwan, for duty in Porto Rico, He expects to sail at an early date.

his commission as second lieutenant, and has been, at his own request, assigned to the Third United States Artillery, being transferred from the Sixth. He will serve with Battery D, and has orders to report for duty at San Diego, Cal. He expects to go to the Philippines at an early day.

GEN. GARCIA'S ATTITUDE.

His Treatment He is Preparing to At-tack Spanish Forces at Holguin. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 22.— Notwithstanding General Garcia's bitter complaint that he had been ignored and that the restoration of the Spanish civil authority in the city of Santiago was most offensive to him and that in conin the Cuban army, he is going on with his preparations for a contest with the Spanish forces of Holguin and Manzanillo quite as though nothing had hap-

To-morrow General Garcia will issue a decree authorizing all Cubans who have States navy.

"Third, when this duty is completed you will ask for orders from the secretary of the navy. Otherwise you will return to duty on board this ship."

"Very respectfully.

"W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear Admiral U. S. Navy,

"Commander-in-Chief U. S. Naval
Force North Atlantic Station.

"To Assistant Naval Instructor. R. P.
Hobson, U. S. Navy, U. S. S. New York." country homes by the Spaniards and who have taken refuge for safety in the cities and towns, to return to the coun plantations, assuring them of protection

employed in the helds at the distributed of the war.

Altogether it must-be confessed that General Garcia's attitude is inexplicable. His permission to the men in his ranks to go back to work on the farms is construed to mean an effort to disband his forces. But this may not be altogether justified. It is certain a great many of them will continue to right.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The war department is still in official ignorance of the reported retirement of Garcia with his army from the American lines at Santiago and the resignation of that Cuban general. It is considered a little singular that General Shafter has not made a report to the department of the case by telegraph, but he has so far shown little disposition to acquaint the department with the state of affairs at Santiago unless called upon by direct froughty by the secretary of war. Thus it was not known at the department officially that General Wood had been created military commander of Santiago, although the fact would seem to be one of sufficient importance to justify its mention in a cable dispatch.

Regarding General Garcia's defection it is noticeable that the officials of the war department have a good deal of apprehension over the outlook. It is not doubted that he either has or will take some such action we that reported, for all the information that has come to the department up to this time seeems to indicate dissatisfaction on the part of the Cuban commander at the attitude as-25,000 men. Since that time 23,192 recruits have been obtained from a probable 75,000 applicants, by a limited number of recruiting officers for the most part strangers in the country canvassed and during a period of competition by state authorities for the same men. In the opinion of the officials of the war department the returns of regular army enlistments will show an increase as this competition ceases. The strength of the regular army today, less recent beaualties, estimated at 2,000, is 47,693.

hat dissatisfaction on the part of the state of the same of the sa lates to the municipal administration the blame for a rupture, if one ensue cannot be placed on General Shafter

Discussed by the Cabluct-The Purpose of The Government.

cavalry: 10,000 were immunes; and 3,500 were engineers.

Of the volunteers under the second call 35,000 thus far enlisted have been distributed among incomplete organizations already in the field and 33,000 constitute new organizations. The three special cavalry regiments commanded by Colonels Boosevelt, Torrey and Grigaby have been recruited to their full strength and there are hundreds of applicants for any vacancies that may occur in them. WASHINGTON, July 22,-At the ceting of the cabinet to-day the letter critten by General Garcia was read and discussed at some length, and the opinon was expressed that it evidently was based upon a wrong conception of the

ion was expressed that it evidently was based upon a wrong conception of the purposes and motives of our people. These, it was said, should long ago have been fully explained to him and to all of the Cuban leaders.

If it was true, as had been reported, a member of the cabinet said that Garcie was not invited to participate in the ceremonies attending the raising of the American flag at Santiago, it was a mistake. Everything reusonable, he said, should be done to win and keep the friendship of the insurgent Cubans, and they should be made to know that the only purpose of the United States in waging war against Spain was to secure for all the people of Cuba releftron the oppression of Spainh was to secure for all the people themselves. Of course, it was added, it is not the intention of this government to drive the Spaniards out and then formally turn the Island over to the insurgents of to any other particufar chase or fagition. This government had never intimated such a purpose, but on the contrary, it was well understood that a stable government for and by all of the people of Cuba had been the only purpose and end sought to be attained. The details incident to the establishment of such a government, it was said, have never been discussed by the cab-

WATSON'S MISSION

sula not to Bombard Cities

BUT TO WATCH CAMARA'S FLEET

tie of Possible-Conary Islands Will not he Molested -- Programme of Future Proceeded Arainst While Yellow Fever Conditions Exist There - Problem of volved in the War-Attitude of the Administration Towards the Cubans.

ion to speak with knowledge and autration with reference to future war

the Spanish peninsula as soon as the Porto Rican expedition is gotten under way, is not to bombard the cities on the Spanish coast. No such idea of bombardment of the coast is entertained. While there may be other incidental purposes, the main mission of Watson is to take care of Admirai Camara's fleet. The movement of this fleet and the fears and apprehensions caused by reports oncerning it are to be stopped for all ime. The ships under Camara will be coated by Watson and finally met and ingaged. The talk occasionally indulging as to the Canary Islands is utterly vithout foundation. The government as no plan to take those islands and the Spanish peninsula as soon as the

without foundation. The government has no plan to take those islands and does not want them.

"Despite popular expectation that the Porto Rico operations will be followed immediately by action against Havana, t can be said that Havana will not be ttacked while yellow fever conditions rist. This is certain.

"It would be the helph."

folly to engage our troops in and about that fever pest hole. Consequently it will be left until the climate lends its aid in the autumn. Shafter will hold his n the autums. Shafter will hold hi own in the eastern strip now surrendered, may gradually push his way over
some other districts, and if there should
be any particular need of immediate asgressive action at any point will move
against it, but Havana will be left until
yellow fever dangers are past.

The Most Serious Problem.

"Meantime in the next two months there will be enough to keep this govtions of the most intricate and far-reaching character to be decided. Porto Rico whose fall is likely to be recorded within a week or ten days, will have to have a military government. Porto Rico, of course, is to be kept permanently by this government, but there must be a military government first and many preliminary details will have to be worked out. There must be a rehabilitation of existing systems of government where we have carried our arms, and while local schemes and conditions will form the basis of the searcal eystem for the control of the land, there must be numerous changes, abottshing such laws as may be oppressive. Laws will have to be very thoroughly gone over and the tariff system revised in some way but in general and as far as possible the system of government which now exists is to be followed. All this means work of the most serious character and in the absence of existing laws to govern such matters the President has to go ahead on his own responsibility. Next winter, however, when Congress convenes, the necessity for laws covering such matters will be recognized by recomendations to Confess to that end to be submitted by the President and it is very probable the shaping of the destinies of Porto Rico and similarly circumstanced accessions will be left to a commission of commissioners to be appointed to the recognized will be recognized to a commission of commissioners to be appointed to the recognized will be recognized to a commission of commissioners to be appointed to the recognized will be recognized to a commission of commissioners to be appointed to draft the laws. stoners to be appointed to draft the laws for adoption by Congress. The government is likely to be busy from now on considering all these matters of governments! default

mental detail. Held as a Coaling Station. "It is a certainty as far as can be preseen that Guam, the island in the ladrone group that was captured by this government will be permanently retained as a coaling and supply station. For these purposes it is valuable from its location between the Sandwich and the Philippine Islands, but on the point whether the rest of them will be kept I am not sure. They may be and they may not be. The disposition of the Philippines is unsetted and depends upon circumstances. As to the attitude of Garcia and the insurgents in Cuba, there is no change in our intentions. This government has not been misled in its estimate of those forces. With the oppressive hand of Spain has put on them so long, contending against the conditions imposed by injustice and oppression, there should have been little expectation of greater abilities than are now shown by them. This government will have to treat them kindly but firmly. It has made a pledge to establish a Ladrone group that was captured by It has made a pledge to establish m and stable government and tha ust be carried out. It, therefore, ma must be carried out. It, therefore, may be in the light of present circumstances and conditions, many years before affairs there have so shaped themselves as to entrust the sland to the Cubans and we finally yield our possession of them. The transition must be smalual, step by step, and the final general change of control effected only after a thorough training and demonstration of the abilities of the people, beginning with the trial of some of the leaders in at first minor capacities. This is what is to be looked for and the sradjul transition will consume a length of time constitute of the people. sition will consume a length of time con-siderable at variance with what the peo-ple most expect."

Camara Will Await Events.

TO AID MILES.

ieneral Haines' Srignie Leaves Camp Thumas for Newport News-General Brooke Will Pollow Today - Entire Pirst Corps May 60. CHICKAMAUGA. CHATTANOOGA

NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, GO., July 22.—The actual movements of troops from Camp Thomas for the Porto Rican expedition began this morning when General Haines' brigade, the sec ond of the first division, first corp. broke camp and marched to Rossville The regiments included were the

orps.
General J. F. Wade will assume command at Camp Thomas to-morrow.
General Fred D. Grant to-day took formal command of the third brigade of the second division first corps, to which he was assigned by the war depart-

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 22.-Trans port "21" with the Sixteenth Pennsyl-vania and two companies of the Sixth Illinois, eight hundred mules, wagons and stores, put to sea to-day.

MILES MESSAGES To War and Navy Departments-Is Mak-

ing Good Progress,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—The

war department to-day received a telegram from General Miles, showing that on Thursday at 7 p. m. he was still at Guantanamo. It is as follows: PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 21, 7:30 p. m.

Secretary of War, Washington. Secretary of War, Washington.

The following troops are with me abourd transports in Guantanamo harbot, en route to Porto Rico; four light batteries of the Third and Fourth artillery; Lomic's battery B. Fifth artillery; the Sixth Illinois, Sixth Massachusetts, 275 recruits for Fifth corps, sixty wen of the signal corps, and Seventh Hospital corps, 3,415 men all told. (Sixmad)

The navy department has received the ollowing dispatch timed 1:15 p. m. to-

Secretary of War, Washington.

Secretary of War, Washington.

Am disappointed in non-arrivalof Colonel Hecker with construction corps.

Colonel Black arrived without snagboats or lighters. Please send at least
four strong sea-going ateam lighters
and tugs. Also General Stone's boats
at Jacksonville, if not aiready sent, as
soon as possible. Moving along well.

(Signed.)

MILES.

By direction of the secretary of war, the construction corps referred to by General Miles was sent directly to Porto Rico, instead of to Santisgo, as was proposed before the surrender of that city. The secretary's orders were issued after the surrender of Santisgo and without the knowledge of General Miles.

NIPE EXPEDITION

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.-The

Announcing the Serrender of Santiago Ets Typewriter Goes at a Merry Clip. HAVANA, July 22.-Captain Genera Blanco has issued the following proclamation, announcing the capitulation of Santiago. It is dated Havara, July

After three months' heroto defense and many bloody combats, owing to a scarcity of ammunition and victuals, the garrison of Santiago de Cuba has been conditions and with all the honors of war. This occurred on the day of July is, when it was recognized by the brave Spanish general of division who was acting commander of the place that resistance was useless and that he could no longer hold the place. Notwithstanding that reinforcements had been possible and that although he should receive such from Manzavillo and although he should still cover further losses and bloody combats, and although he might put the city in a better condition of defense, he was still face to face with the fact that reinforcements would only make further inroads upon the already greatly consumed and nearly exhausted store of provisions of the Spanish garrison. The city was thus placed in a very lamentable condition. The situation was anticipated, but it caused great depression to the Spanish forces.

The occupation of the city of Santingo by the military forces of the Americans is lacting in strategic importance owing to the fact that the city had previously been closely blocksded for a long time by the American ships and will have little or no effect on the future development of the Spanish campaign, which is to decide Spain's fate.

The Spanish army is intact and eager onditions and with all the honors of yar. This occurred on the day of July

fate.

The Spanish army is intact and eager for glory. It is willing to measure arms

with the Americans and in this army the king of Spain, the Spanish government and the whole country places the trust of defenes at any cost of the integrity of Spanish territory and the honor of Spain's immaculate flag.

This army is sure to be triumphant and victorious at the last in spite of so many dangers and impediments, and that it will show once more the indominable Spanish character and the well known military talents of our people is the hope and expectation of gour general in chief.

(Signed.)

PEACL NECOTIATIONS

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, July 23.-The Madrid cor-

Senor Sagama told a representative of El Imparelal to-day (Friday) that the government had already entered upon the preliminary stage of peace negotiations. General Polaviela has arrived and will have an audience with the uncer resent to-morrow.

and will have an audience with the queen regent to morrow. LONDON, July 23.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: "The arrival of General Polavieja has increased the pensistent talk of a cabinet crisis. The queen regent is credited with exclaiming Thank God! when she knew he was coming. Opinions differ as to whether a semi-military cabinet would make for peace or for a continuance of the war, but sail are agreed that it would at any rate put an end to the present invertebrate policy. Certainly considerable confidence is felt in General Polavieja in the present difficult juncture. "Once he should see that the game was up he would not be likely to indulge in useless repining, but would make the best of a bad job."

MADRID, July 22—8 a. m.—The minister of public instruction, Senor Gamazo, is authority for the statement that peace, honorable to the Spanish army will shority be concluded.

The newspapers again express the opinion that the difficulties in negotiating peace "will be increased by the exacting demands of the Americans."

All the lights at or near 3t. Sebastian, which is a fortified city, situated on a small peninsula in the bay of Blocay, have been extinguished in view of the possibility of an American attack.

PARIS, July 22 .- The Matin to-day

publishes a paragraph saying that while nothing definite is known, it is rumored nothing denote is known, it is rumored that Senor Leon y Castillo (the Spanish ambassador at Paris) has been instructed to approach General Horace Porter (United States simbassador to France) with the view of opening secret peace negotiations."

Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon, there had not been any magnitude haraces Sa.

what originated the Matth's statement. LONDON VIEWS

Personal Opinion,
LONDON, July 22.—The statement made by Senor Gamazo, the Spanish minister of public instruction, to the effect that peace, honorable to the Spanregarded in London more as an indica-tion of personal opinion of hope than as

future negotiations, absolutely nothing has occurred thus far upon which to has occurred to the control of the control of the control of these affairs, the interference of a neutral is a mistake, unless invited by both

It is known that the Spanish ambasmoors have been sounding the other
smoors have been sounding the other
ambassadors at all the corts of Europe
with the object of induting concerted
representations at Washington to stop
the war, and there is reason to believe
that Great Britain is no longer alone in
demurring at this and prighting out the
uselessness of such a course.

On the other hand it is said that representations to stop the wir have been
made at Madrid, but judging from the
results, they have not been sufficiently
strong to induce Spain to come to her
senses. It is recognized by all except
Spain that the United States will refuse
to listen to suggestions upon the part of
the concerted powers.

"In this master," one of the ambassadors said to a representative of the As-

dors said to a representative of the sociated Press: "Spata knows the lous than now

MILITARY GARRISON To be Established at Mountain-Troops

WASHINGTON, July M.-Arrange ments are being perfected at the war

ion of the Second regiment of voluntum engineers to proceed to Honolulu in company with the First regiment New York volunteer infantry. Colonel Barber commanding, which is to constitute the first garrison of United States troops stationed on this newly annexed territory of the United States.

The Second regiment of volunteer engineers was largely recruised on the Pacific coast and is now quartered at San Prancisco. It is in command of Colonel volunt Young, upon whom will de-

transport Rio de Janeiro will receive ber complement of 1,000 treops to-day and will be in readiness to sail for Ma-

In the Philippines Soon, Which Means That Manila Will Fall.

THE AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE ADVANCED

To Within two Miles of the Spanish Lines Surrounding the Doomed City-South Manila is to be Captured First-Disembarkation of the American Troops Composing the Second Expedition Being Pushed with the Utmost Energy-Monitor Monterey Expected Daily-Aguinaldo Likely to Prove a Troublesome Factor.

ing landed at Parangue directly from

will fand at salabon just forth of star nile.

Brigadier General Francis V. Green, formerly colonel of the Seventy-first regiment of New York, is in command of the advance, General Anderson remaining in Cavite.

HONG KONG, July 22.—Letters received here from Cavite, dated July 19, differ from the advices received direct from Manila. The former say the insurgents have been repulsed near Malato and that they are now making less progress. There is also said to be much dissension among them, owing to alleged bribery upon the part of priests.

Aguinaldo's swalled Hesst.

Aguinaldo's further said, refuses to be subordinated to the United States.

be subordinated to the United States. He does not seem to realize his position as evidenced by his appointment of a abinet, his declaration of independence and the formal hoisting of the insurgent

About 1,500 Americans it also appears from the letters from Cavite, have been landed half way between Manila and Cavite and the United States cruiser Boston has gone to support them in

Boston has gone to support them in case of an emergency.

MANILA, July 19, via HONG KONG, July 22.—The digembarkation of the American troops composing the second expedition is being pushed with the utmost energy. The Colorado regiment is already in the field near Parajano and other regiments will be transferred without any lons of time from the transports to the camp in nactive boats. The United States cruiser Boston has been detailed to cover the landing parties. She now occupies a position almost within range of the gums of Fort Malato, which is only a short distance from Manila proper.

The brigade commanded by General Anderson is still at Cavite, but his troops are ready to move.

Meanitor Anxiously Expected.

The arrival here of the United States monitor Monterey is anxiously expect-

onitor Monterey is anxiously expect-

The Monterey with the coller Brutus, left San Francisco for Manila on June 6, but is believed to have been delayed for her sailing was again reported from San Francisco on June 7. She arrived at Homolulia on June 24 and left there

may:
The following is for the secretary of war to the adjutant general. Aguinaldo declares dictatorship and martial law over all the islands. The people expect independence. Recommend China pon-

(Signed.) ANDERSON.
Golonel Anderson was the senior army offices at the Philippines when the dispatch was eent, probably several days before its Hong Kong date. The reference to China ponies means that Colonel Anderson desires that kind of cavalry animals. alry animals.

MANILA, July 19, via HONG KONG

MANLIA. July 19, via HONG KONG, July 22.—The insurgents are gradually getting artillery into action against Fondo, Santa Meso and Malate. The fighting is desultory. The Spanfards have been driven from the trenches outside Malate and the insurgents are strongly entrenched near the walls of the fort. The insurgents have been to bombard Malate fort and have struck the telegraph company's cable house. It is said on semi-official Spanish authority in Manila that the recent news from Cuba is "a vile, English fabrication," that in reality the Spaniards have been yielorious, that "Admiral Camara's squadron has coaled at Singapore" and is expected here on July 25.

"Againaldo's Absurd Proclamation,

Againaldo's Absurd Proclamation.

Againate's Abaurd Proclamation.

LONDON, July 22.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Duily Mail says:

"The latest mail from Manifa reports that the robels have lately suffered severe reverses and have lost terratory south of Maiste. General Aguinaldo has issued an absurd proclamation, dealing chiefly with official insignia. "He, as president of the Philippine ministry, is to warr a gold collar, with a gold triangular pendant, engraved with the sun and three stars, and to carry a gold whistle, as well as a stick with a gold handle and a insel of gold. "The badges of innumerable other officials are minutely dealt with in the proclamation.

"Mr. Williams, the United States con-sul at Manils, has written as follows to Mr. Wildman, the American consul at Hong Kong:

"If the United States would be the

"If the United States power, Aguin-ing and protecting power, Aguin-ido would hoist our flag and look to us or honor and enohument, which would be liberal and harting and would be fol-towed by the largest measure of solid dyantage to his people." Iondon, July 3.—The Berlin cor-

espondent of the Daily News says:
"The powers, with the exception of freat Britisin, have agreed anot to allow in American annexation of the Philip-American annexation of the Philip ies or an Anglo-American protector over the islands."

To Sail for Manila To-day. SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.-The

NEW YORK, July 22.—A special to the Journal dated Cavite, July 19, via Hong Kong, July 22, says:

The entire regiment of First California volunteers advanced to-day to Janbo only two miles from the Spaniah lines surrounding Manila.

The California troops have been thrown out by General Anderson to form the advance of the attack in force. South Manila is to be captured first. The Colorado and Utah batterles are besonding to distributions to charter no more vessels, but General Merriam has not received refers to discontinue sending vessels, but General Merriam received orders to discontinue troops to the Philippines.

THEY WERE SATISFIED.

A Spanish Garrison that Didn't Believe WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.-The war department has posted the follow-

SANTIAGO, July 22. To Adjutant General Corbin, Wast

SHAFTER

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—Gen. Eagan, chief of the commissary de-partment of the army, to-day received a dispatch from Colonel Weston, chief commissary with General Shafter's a dispatch with General commissary with General Santiago, July 22.

Santiago, July 22.

Santiago, July 22.

The Mississippi came in yesterday. Issued to troops and hospitals 25,000 pounds of fresh beef. Full rations of fresh bread issued to two divisions, and in a few days all will have fresh bread. Ovens now on the way. Adjutant General Corbin's son met at Siboney.

(Signed.) Chief Commissary.

OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED

By Spanish Government—States Where Prisoners Shall be Lunded. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—The

Madrid government officially has recog-nized the proposed return by the United States of the Santiago prisoners to Spain. This recognition came to-day in from General Toral, commander of the Spanish troops at Santiago. The fact of the receipt of the letter was commu-nicated to the war department to-night in the following dispatch from General Shofter:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 12. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, Wash-ington, D. C.

I am just in receipt of a letter from General Toral, saying the Spanish sec-retary of war desires the troops landed at Vigo Coruma on the Atlantic and at ntander in the Bay of Biscay. Signed.) SHAFTER, (Signed.)

Major General Commanding.

The request of the Spanish government will be compiled with unlessomething unforeseen should prevent.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT

Drope Some Plame in the Revenue Ser

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22. Hon. N. B. Scott, commissioner of internal revenue, has appointed a num-county, Third district, salary, 5899; El-Bumsarder, Huntington, Fourth dis-trict, salary, \$500; Henry Heath, of Mercer county, Third district, salary, \$500; W. P. McKinoey, Pourth district, salary, \$500; Charles A. Chapman, Ma-son county, Fourth district, salary, \$500; M. V. Galloway, Summers county, Third district, salary, \$1,400; Miss Mabel Mc-Cormick, Upshur county, Third district,

district, salary, \$1,400; Miss Mabel Mc-Cormick, Upshur county, Third district, salary, \$1,200; Mrs, J. E. Keys, Kanswha county, Third district, salary, \$200. There were several appointments made, also, of persons in the First and Second districts, respectively, but these are not yet made, public.

The commissioner made the best distribution possible of these places. In selecting the appointees he met with the usual perplexities, but has striven to make a just division.

Commissioner Scott is more promounced than probably any other pub-

Commissioner Scott is more pro-nounced than probably any other pub-lic official here in favor of giving Re-publicans positions under a Republi-can administration, but like all other heads of bureaus and departments, he has to go according to civil service law and is therefore to that degree handi-capped.

capped.

He will leave here to-morrow night for Wheeling, and will remain there for Wheeling, and will remain there until Wednesday.

Steamship Arrivria.
LIVERPOOL—Boic, New York,
OENOA—Kaiser Wilhelm II, New

QUEENSTOWN - Campania, New Weather Forecast for To-day

Weather Forecast to Iosaw.
For West Virginia, parily cloudy weather, with showers in eastern portion; warmer, easterly winds, becoming southerly.
For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair; warmer; light easterly winds.

Local Temperature.
The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourtcenth streets, was as follows: